

August 17, 1965

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

19837

S.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase the amount authorized for the Interstate System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, to authorize the apportionment of such amount, and for other purposes.

## NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the nominations of Joseph John Sisco, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Harlan Cleveland; Raymond A. Hare, of West Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career ambassador, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Phillips Talbot; Phillips Talbot, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece; Harlan Cleveland, of New York, to be the U.S. permanent representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, vice Thomas K. Finletter; John Gordon Mein, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Guatemala; Raymond L. Thurston, of Missouri, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Somali Republic; and Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr., of Connecticut, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Jamaica.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 511) to increase the authorization of appropriations for the support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to establish a tercentenary commission to commemorate the advent and history of Father Jacques Marquette in North America, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations during the 88th Congress;

S. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of additional copies of its hearings on economic concentration; and

S. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of

a committee print of the Committee on the Judiciary entitled "The Soviet Empire—A Study in Discrimination and Abuse of Power."

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 881) to authorize the establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument.

The message further announced that the House agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 89) to authorize establishment of the Delaware Valley National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country;

H.R. 1805. An act to amend section 5899 of title 10, United States Code, to provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in the grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion;

H.R. 3041. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from the requirement for an examination-of-records clause;

H.R. 5984. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to certain lands granted to the States;

H.R. 6007. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the promotion of qualified Reserve officers of the Air Force to the Reserve grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 6165. An act to repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive departments;

H.R. 6431. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of nickel be admitted free of duty;

H.R. 6438. An act to authorize any executive department of independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, to make appropriate accounting adjustment or reimbursement between the respective appropriations available to such departments and establishments, or any bureau, or office thereof;

H.R. 6646. An act to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and their political subdivisions.

H.R. 7327. An act to repeal section 7043 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 8635. An act to establish a Federal Boxing Commission to exercise surveillance over professional boxing matches broadcast or disseminated by wire in interstate commerce, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8715. An act to authorize a contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross;

H.R. 9336. An act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 relating to certain claims against the Government of Cuba;

H.R. 9544. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile;

H.R. 9975. An act to authorize the shipment, at Government expense, to, from, and within the United States and between overseas areas of privately owned vehicles of deceased or missing personnel, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10305. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 124,200,000 pounds of nickel from the national stockpile.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 453. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile;

H. Con. Res. 454. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of diamond dies from the national stockpile and nonstockpile bismuth alloys; and

H. Con. Res. 455. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of hyoscyne from the national stockpile.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1309. An act to authorize checks to be drawn in favor of financial organizations for the credit of a person's account, under certain conditions;

H.R. 546. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to adjust the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within Camp McCoy Military Reservation, Wis.;

H.R. 3037. An act to amend section 1485 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the transportation of remains of deceased dependents of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3044. An act to authorize payment of incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier;

H.R. 3320. An act to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4024. An act for the relief of Lewis H. Nelson III;

H.R. 4025. An act for the relief of Terence J. O'Donnell, Thomas P. Wilcox, and Clifford M. Springberg;

H.R. 5034. An act to amend section 2575(a) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the disposition of lost, abandoned, or unclaimed personal property under certain conditions;

H.R. 5819. An act for the relief of John Henry Taylor;

H.R. 7595. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize transportation at Government expense for dependents accompanying members of the uniformed services at their posts of duty outside the United States, who require medical care not locally available;

H.R. 7843. An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to authorize the survivors of a member of the Armed Forces who dies while on active duty to be paid for his unused accrued leave;

H.R. 9947. An act to amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959, to provide for reimbursement of transportation expenses for Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10306. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, as amended.

## HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

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H.R. 872. An act to amend the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code relating to offenses committed in Indian country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1805. An act to amend section 5899 of title 10, United States Code, to provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in the grade of captain shall be eligible for consideration for promotion when their running mates are eligible for consideration for promotion;

H.R. 3041. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from the requirement for an examination-of-records clause;

H.R. 6007. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the promotion of qualified reserve officers of the Air Force to the reserve grades of brigadier general and major general;

H.R. 7327. An act to repeal section 7043 of title 10, United States Code;

H.R. 9544. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 620,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile;

H.R. 9975. An act to authorize the shipment, at Government expense, to, from, and within the United States and between overseas areas of privately owned vehicles of deceased or missing personnel, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10305. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 124,200,000 pounds of nickel from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5984. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to certain lands granted to the States; and

H.R. 6640. An act to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 6165. An act to repeal section 165 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of women to clerkships in the executive department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6431. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain forms of nickel be admitted free of duty; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 6438. An act to authorize any executive department of independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, to make appropriate accounting adjustment or reimbursement between the the respective appropriations available to such departments and establishments, or any bureau, or office thereof; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 8635. An act to establish a Federal Boxing Commission to exercise surveillance over professional boxing matches broadcast or disseminated by wire in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 8715. An act to authorize a contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross; and

H.R. 9336. An act to amend title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 relating to certain claims against the Government of Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following concurrent resolutions were referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

H. Con. Res. 453. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile;

H. Con. Res. 454. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of diamond dies from the national stockpile and nonstockpile bismuth alloys; and

H. Con. Res. 455. Concurrent resolution expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of hyoscine from the national stockpile.

## ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Editorial entitled "Rejiggered Dirksen Amendment," dealing with legislative reapportionment, published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of August 16, 1965.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorial entitled "Nothing Is Free," dealing with the cost of Government, published in the Beaufort (S.C.) Gazette of August 12, 1965.

Editorial broadcast by station WOKE, Charleston, S.C., on July 30, 1965, dealing with the Freedom Academy.

By Mr. CASE:

Article entitled "The Other Nation: No Place To Hide From It," dealing with the recent disturbance in Los Angeles.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:

Article entitled "Motorcade in Old Monroe," written by William C. Blizard, and published in the Sunday Gazette Mail of Charleston, W. Va.

Article entitled "What's New at Cass," dealing with tourist facilities in the vicinity of Cass Scenic Railroad in West Virginia, written by William C. Blizard, and published in the Sunday Gazette Mail State magazine, of Charleston, W. Va.

Article entitled "Personality: A Woman With Host of Firsts," in tribute to Mrs. Virginia Mae Brown, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Editorial entitled "Glaring Omission," dealing with Warden Ward Lane of the Michigan City State Prison as a possible appointee to the National Crime Commission.

## PROPOSED CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH SOVIET UNION MORE TO ADVANTAGE OF UNITED STATES THAN TO RUSSIA

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it is evident from the tremendous volume of pressure mail I have been receiving from Ohio citizens expressing objection to the proposed consular convention with the Soviet Union, that these citizens have unfortunately been misinformed. Flitting extremists have circulated pamphlets distorting the facts. Probably the authors of those pamphlets themselves never read this proposed consular convention upon which we Senators have been asked to advise and consent and ratify.

I consider if Ohio citizens had read the consular convention, the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the majority report and the minority views, there would be no such volume of mail, including hundreds of postcards and letters that I have received evidencing a lack of understanding of this treaty or convention.

Some have stated that hearings should be held before the Senate votes to ratify.

Those writers are ignorant of the fact that hearings were held.

The facts are that the Soviet Government has the right to open consulates in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, and this Nation has the right to open consulates in cities within the Soviet Union, even if this consular convention were voted down in the Senate or had not been presented to the Senate. The Soviet Union closed its three consulates in our country in 1948. These were in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In turn, we closed our consulate in Vladivostok and refused to open a consulate in Leningrad and another Russian city. Permission had been given to open such consulates.

Ours is an open society. It is a fact that in nearly all of our embassies overseas we have CIA operatives, or spies, who are on the Embassy staffs. Of course, the Soviet Embassy in Washington also is staffed with spies who are listed as officials of the embassy. I have personally talked with some of our CIA operatives in our embassies in foreign countries and know the facts.

The Soviet Union with its satellites and our Nation with our satellites are maintaining surveillance taking pictures of missile installations. This consular treaty is more to the advantage of the United States than it is to the Soviet Union. Last year 12,000 American tourists visited the Soviet Union. Only 204 Russian tourists visited the United States during the same period. It is very important and helpful to American tourists to be able to go to the office of the American consul in countries whenever they encounter difficulty, financial or otherwise. This consular convention is definitely beneficial to Americans. The junior Senator from Ohio intends to vote in favor of ratification.

At the present time, assuming some of the more than 12,000 American tourists who will visit the Soviet Union during the present year lack sufficient funds, they would be compelled to go to the American Embassy in Moscow even though they were in some faraway city within the Soviet Union such as Vladivostok or somewhere closer to Leningrad. Furthermore, in event of a traffic accident or were they to be charged with some offense, however slight, they would now be at a disadvantage. They would not only have the language barrier but they would be altogether unfamiliar with the laws and ordinances of the Soviet Union. They would have no place to which to turn except to the U.S. Ambassador or some member of his staff. They might be many miles from our Embassy.

The facts are, the provisions of this convention are similar in substance to all consular conventions between the United States and other nations. Some misinformed individuals write me objecting that article 19, paragraph 2, of this convention, providing that all consular officials and employees who are nationals of the sending state shall be immune from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state. This paragraph, instead of being objectionable, is definitely to the advantage of our Nation. It insures the security of the U.S. Government consular personnel who are in